





## The Bismarck Tribune.

### THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

The following remarkable article is from the Pioneer Press. It is remarkable for its boldness in assailing the Bismarck proposition for the capital, and for its advocating the claims of a locality more inaccessible to north Dakota even than Yankton is to south Dakota, apparently in the interest of the Manitoba road. It is remarkable for its concession as to the brilliancy of the Bismarck bid and for its concession that if the capital is located at Bismarck it will result in bringing in other lines of railroad and in building up a commercial and political center so important that division will not only be undesirable but impossible.

In reply it is only necessary to say that the bid for the location of the capital was passed by a Dakota legislature in the interest of Dakota, and it was intended and expected that the capital would be located where it would best accommodate both the north and south—not in the center of either—but at a central point in Dakota, accessible, or likely to become so at a very early day, to the people of both sections alike.

We have had too much of this talk of the interest of one section as opposed to the interest of the other. We are all Dakotans and ought to join in laboring for Dakota—not for Yankton county—not for Minnehaha, Cass or Burleigh, but for Dakota, and until that broad stand is taken the interests of Dakota will suffer from internal strife. The Tribune would be glad, as one interested in Bismarck, to see the capital located in this city, but whether Pierre or Ordway, Huron or Aberdeen, Redfield, Steele, Odessa or Bismarck is chosen it will be all the same to us as a citizen of Dakota. It is right that the capital should be removed from Yankton. There was nothing in the location of the place, the character of its people or its disposition toward other portions of the territory to justify its longer retention as the capital city.

The article from the Pioneer Press is as follows:

The Dakota capital commission has had another session at Canton, and has retired to St. Paul for deliberation. This seems to be a good time for deliberation. The commission has received all the bids offered by ambitious towns; has listened to all the arguments offered by their eloquent representatives; has personally inspected all the southern Dakota candidates, and will visit North Dakota this week. After that, nothing seems left for it to do but to reach and announce its decision. There is naturally a good deal of gossip about this decision, which has been given a North Dakota tendency by the bold and liberal offer made at Canton, Tuesday, on behalf of Bismarck. The minimum bonus required by the capital commission law is \$100,000 in money or bonds and 160 acres of land for a site. Few cities have thought it worth while to bid much above this amount, as the commissioners have frequently announced that considerations of geographical fitness and public policy would be more powerful than that of mere money in determining the final location. But the magnificent offer of Bismarck of 320 acres of land, which may be sold for \$400,000 in money, in addition to the \$100,000 in cash required by the law may dazzle the imagination of the commissioners and outweigh considerations of fitness. For this reason, it is well that the commission should give itself time for cool and careful deliberation before seeking to reach a decision. The Pioneer Press, as an outsider, has neither interest nor concern in the local considerations and village rivalries which have been so far the most conspicuous feature in the contest for the capital location. It makes very little difference to persons living outside of the territory whether the capital is located in North or South Dakota; whether the property of this or that real estate syndicate is boomed by the propinquity of the state house; whether one railroad or another is advertised by the location of the capital upon its line. With by far the greater part of the discussion and argument upon the question of the location of the capital of Dakota, the people of the country at large have nothing to do. But with the change apparently made in the prospect by the appearance of the new North Dakota bids, this question begins to touch closely another question in which the people of the whole country are interested, and that is the division of the territory of Dakota, and its ultimate admission as two states.

From every point of view, this division is desirable, and it is not necessary to recapitulate here the arguments from the size of the territory, its future population, the diversity of interests and feeling that exists between its widely-separated parts. What is important to consider here is the influence which the location of the capital will have upon this important question of division. Of course it is important that the capital should be located, once for all. And if division is contemplated, this means that it should be located at a point as convenient as possible to one or the other of the halves of the divided territory. If an attempt be made to establish the capital near the center of the whole territory, it will find itself on the extreme edge of one of the future states. The establishment of the capital at such a point, besides, by creating a railroad and commercial center and a common interest for both North and South Dakota, will tend to obliterate the natural and commercial distinctions between the two sections, and make their future separation seem less natural and easy. It has been assumed upon good grounds that the future division would be upon the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, only about sixty miles south of the North Pacific. The establishment of the capital at any point on this line, especially at a railroad center, would be a serious obstacle to the division of the territory, and a serious inconvenience after the division was made. Location at Bismarck, for example, would bring railroads from the south and from the Black Hills, and wipe out the natural line of demarcation which now makes division so easy. This seems a fatal objection to the location at Bismarck or at any point on the North Pacific. Broadly, with a view to future division, the capital should go north of the North Pacific, or south of the Hastings & Dakota. The first

location would involve considerable temporary inconvenience. The last seemed most likely to be adopted, before the commission's motions were confused by this splendid temptation from Bismarck. If the commissioners are clear-headed and far seeing, however, they will resist this half-million lurement, and establish the capital at some point in the James river or Missouri valley, central to the future state of South Dakota, and leave the northern section to provide itself with a capital when the time comes.

### THE DIVISION OF DAKOTA.

The last opportunity to secure the division of Dakota, in the opinion of the Tribune, was presented during the winter of 1881 and 1882. North Dakota held a convention at Fargo and sent a delegation of citizens from every county to Washington to bring about that result. This delegation acted almost as one man. They met every morning and evening for consultation, and presented every feature of the case in the best possible light to the congressional committees and to individual members, and convinced many acting with the democrats that it was a measure of justice. Others supported it because by doing so they could please or benefit some friend interested in Dakota, and still others because they believed that to divide Dakota would delay admission and thus continue for a season political advantage to democrats. South Dakota, however, sent a delegation to Washington which advocated the immediate admission of South Dakota, and succeeded in placing their bill in advance of the division bill. The warmest friends of division plead with them to join in securing division first, and told them that it was too much to expect a democratic congress to admit one republican state and lay the foundation for another, but they saw it otherwise and antagonized and killed the division bill in the interest of their admission scheme, which every shrewd politician knew must fail. In the meantime Dakota increased in population at an enormous rate, and it became apparent to every keen observer that its population was not only sufficient to justify the admission of the southern, but of the northern section, also, and that division meant two republican states—two northwestern states—and the democrats and the New England representatives resolved that it should not be accomplished. The night before the question was to come up at the last session, the democrats, led by Randall, held a caucus, and it was resolved to oppose division on party grounds, and when the question came before the house they were solid against it, and division was defeated, and it is the opinion of those in position to know best that it never can be accomplished, no matter how much the people of both sections of Dakota may desire it.

The principal arguments for division have fallen to the ground with the extension of railroads and the settlement of central Dakota, and if the capital of Dakota should be located at Aberdeen, Huron or Ordway, no man in either section can advance a single reason for division that will bear consideration. The only chance for hope to secure division is by locating the capital at Bismarck. Then the south can unite as the north united in 1881 and 1882 to secure division without any reference to state admission and they will not be embarrassed by the opposition of a very large section of South Dakota which will refuse to give up the advantage they will have gained should the capital be located at either of the points named.

It is well enough for those who haven't been through the fight to talk about continuing the contest for division, but they will find that it is time and effort wasted, for it will delay the day when Dakota can take rank with the great states of the Union, having representation in congress that will cause its influence to be felt, and bring to its advantages that can scarcely be realized.

The Mandan Pioneer commenting on the remarks of the Tribune in relation to this subject says:

The fact that New Englanders and democrats oppose division is no argument against peering away to secure it. No man living knows better what Ool. Lounsbury does what are the arguments in favor of division. He has, as he remarks, worked to bring it about, for ten years. He was right in doing so. The territory owes him much for his devotion to the cause. The trouble is that if Bismarck gets the capital, we shall at once lose this powerful agitator—a man whose character, perseverance and popularity, make him a greater force at Washington than any other in Dakota. The question is this—is Dakota to be brow beaten and denied her rights by the eastern ignoramus, many of whom never traveled as far west as the lakes? Are the energetic men of Dakota—men whose virility, determination to overcome all obstacles and success in surmounting all difficulties, are trumpeted throughout the land—are these men to give up as a bad job the work of securing their rights? If the capital is to come on the line of the North Pacific road, and Mandan can't get it, why, let Bismarck have it. But seriously question if such a decision will not be a grievous disadvantage to the territory in the future.

### THE CAPITAL.

The Duluth Tribune, one of the ablest papers in the northwest, indulges in the following sensible remarks regarding the capital question: "The Tribune yesterday morning gave full and complete information concerning the present stage of Dakota's capital commission, which is struggling hard to plant the capital where it will do the most good. There is an air of such spirited competition by the many places that are after the capital that the contest takes upon itself some of the exciting features of a horse race or a free fight. There is no positive information

about pools or what they are selling for, but daily quotations are no doubt up to the top notch wherever they are quoted. The places entered are well groomed, which makes the stakes a matter of doubt. Considering the bid, we incline to the opinion that the real contest on the home stretch lies between Bismarck and Ordway, with the latter ahead by sixty good acres for depot purposes; aside from that the bids are similar, viz.: \$100,000 and 320 acres of land. All things being equal the bid of Ordway is certainly the most generous in quantity. But Bismarck holds an advantage in a very important point—that of value of land donated. So substantial an institution as the First National Bank of Bismarck offers a guarantee that the 320 acres of land offered by Bismarck will fetch in market \$400,000, which is addition to the \$100,000 tendered as bonus. Ordway can hardly match such a premium by anything she has to offer. The other eight bidders are far behind the two places above mentioned and rather evenly bunched. Pierre makes a feeble plea in her own behalf, but lacks substantial offering. Bismarck and Ordway may be termed as neck and neck and by this time well down the home stretch, and no surprise need be expressed should either come under the wire first."

The Mandan Pioneer speaking of the capital question and in reference to Bismarck's bid says: "There is no need to make any predictions, but it looks very much as though Bismarck might get the capital. We would rather like to see her get it. That is to say, if it is a question between Bismarck, Steele, Jamestown, Fargo or any other place along the line, it would be better for Mandan that the banner city had it. The danger to be feared in this struggle for the capital, is that the question of division will be lost sight of. If Bismarck were successful in the pending struggle, it is not to be expected that her citizens would be very anxious to be the political center of North Dakota merely. It is better to be a sort of headquarters for 150,000 square miles, than for 75,000, and that is what Bismarck would doubtless feel. Our neighbors have offered the commissioners a big thing. A bonus of \$100,000 and 320 acres of land, of guaranteed value of \$400,000 is no small item. It beats any other place on the list. Then, too, Bismarck is a geographical center of the territory in a sense which Huron, Ordway and the other southern Dakota aspirants are not. We like to see our Bismarck friends happy and their cup would be full if they were to get the capital."

On behalf of Mitchell, at the meeting of the capital commission, Hiram Barber said: "The duty of the commission is to proceed on known facts, and it is a solidified fact that division on the forty-sixth parallel is the universal desire, and the fact must be considered. The absence of bids from Grand Forks, Fargo and Jamestown is conclusive evidence that North Dakota does not look upon this as a location for aught but South Dakota."

The editor of the Mandan Pioneer, first quoted, and Mr. Barber are both new men in Dakota, and doubtless look upon the division of Dakota as not only desirable, but possible. The writer worked to accomplish that end ten years, and during that time has spent most of four winters in Washington laboring to bring about that result, and he has been forced to the conclusion that it cannot be done. Jealousy of the great and growing west on the part of the New England and eastern states prevented it when the republicans were in power, and now it cannot be accomplished because the democrats are unwilling to lay the foundation for another republican state, and they have the power as well as the disposition to prevent it. They voted against division solid last winter excepting half a dozen who voted for the measure on account of friends, knowing it could not pass. It is democratic policy to prevent it and it will be prevented, no matter how much division may be desired.

The warmest and best champions the scheme ever had in Congress, viz.: Ramsey, Windom, Conger, Dummell, Straight, Burrows and others now concede that division cannot be accomplished, and therefore in the language of Mr. Barber it is best to act upon known facts and place the capital of Dakota where its millions, to be, of people will best be accommodated—not to-day, but five years hence and from then for all time. That point is Bismarck.

But if south Dakota still believes that division can be accomplished, it is certainly good policy on the part of that section to favor the location of the capital at Bismarck. It will unite them in favor of division without any reference to admission, and when divided they can go on and secure admission, locate the capital etc., in their own sweet way without interference from the north.

FAR-SEEING men all over the country recognize Bismarck as the most important point on the North Pacific railroad between Lake Superior and the Pacific ocean. The Boston Commercial Bulletin, May 12, edited by Curtis Guild, a leading member of the Boston chamber of commerce, says: "We opine that few people in the east understand the commercial importance of Bismarck in North Dakota. The geographical location of Bismarck is such that it controls absolutely the trade west on the North Pacific and northwest on the Missouri river, and because of the location on nature's highway, the Missouri river, its mer-

chants are able to secure freight rates which enable them to sell goods as far east as Jamestown and to compete with St. Paul and Minneapolis prices. The up stream freight during the season of 1882 aggregated, of private property 22,376,141 pounds; and of government property 5,100,000 pounds. In addition to the above there was transported from Sioux City to Bismarck 14,396,788 pounds of private and government freight. The down stream freight, consisting of wool, cattle, bullion, beef hides, buffalo hides, skins, robes and merchandise was valued at \$530,000. The amount of railroad and private freight was about 88,000,000 pounds, or about 4,500 cars. The above does not include the company's own business.

Bismarck is the entrepot to Montana. Upon the completion of the North Pacific railroad the commerce of the Pacific will be between six and seven hundred miles nearer New York via Bismarck than any route now used."

In this connection should be considered the certainty of other railroads concentrating at Bismarck. At this point the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern railroads, both of which have lines pointing toward Bismarck, will contest for their proper proportion of the Missouri river business; and right here at this point there is certain to be built up a city as important as St. Paul or Kansas City, which will prove a magnet drawing to it every road seeking to accumulate freight for a long haul. The government is making Bismarck its great distributing point. The military and Indian supplies concentrate here and are forwarded by the depot quartermaster to their proper destination. The custom house and internal revenue offices are here. The United States land office, and United States court officers, United States marine hospital, and the headquarters of a system of United States telegraph lines covering every important military post, Indian agency and settlement in the northwest. Mail and stage lines diverge from Bismarck in every direction. It is a natural commercial center, and is as certain to continue to grow in importance as light is certain to follow darkness. The shrewd men of the land see this, and the impression given voice by Curtis Guild is a common one throughout the east.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press of Wednesday has this to say regarding our capital matters: "The perfumery show of fair action was kept up at Canton yesterday when the Dakota capital commission met to open bids. A ripple of excitement was kindly furnished by bids from Bismarck, Odessa and Steele, and the South Dakotians, who have all along thought that no matter whether fairly or not they were to have the new capital beyond a doubt, were thrown into a state of pitiable trepidation. North Dakota wire-pulling is something South Dakota politicians have come to look upon with dread. The advantage North Dakota has is the probability that the South Dakota interests will neutralize themselves by pulling against each other. All this may be harmless by-play, and it may be the first signs of a row among the nine members of the commission. The commission will now trot off into North Dakota to inspect the sites offered by that section. The Yankton sheriff served papers in quo warranto proceedings on the two commissioners who escaped him on their last entry into the southern part of the territory."

As bad as the Deadwood flood seems, it will appear that the main business portion of the city escaped its destructive force, while the residence portion was far above the high water mark. Deadwood is a city of five thousand and has at least one thousand buildings. Only that portion seems to have been washed away lying along the creek, which ordinarily is a stream not more than twelve feet wide. Some of the buildings were built over this stream, but those near it were the cheaper structures occupied by the poorer class of people, or smaller dealers. The most respectable saloons, the Chinese laundries, livery stables and cheap boarding houses were located here, and to this class of structures the destruction was doubtless chiefly confined, extending, however, to the stamp mills at Golden Gate and Central City. Homestake, Deadwood, De Smet and other leading mines are above the flood. Very serious injury, however, must have resulted throughout the Spearfish and other valleys. Further news, will be awaited with interest.

GRAND FORKS, an embryo city which nestles cosily down upon the shores of the classic Red river, doesn't want the capital. No earthly consideration could induce her to open her stony heart and take the poor, wandering, homeless capital to her bosom. Her heart is steeled against it, and she vindictively hoists her foot and spurns it from her gates. In a recent issue one of the papers of that city says: "The capital commission from all accounts is heading this way. Fortunately for Grand Forks it has no use for the commission and there will be no call to crack the festive champagne bottle in the interest of patriotism and a real estate deal. The mendicant free lunchers it is believed will proceed at once to Odessa and Grand Forks is to be spared the infliction of a visit."

In Burke county, Ga., a negro baby was seized for a debt of \$7.50.

## DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

### CYCLONES AND FLOODS DO THEIR DEADLY WORK.

### Black Hills Cities Swept Away—The Horrors of the Wisconsin Cyclone—Scenes of Death and Destruction.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—The latest returns from Racine place the list of killed and wounded at twenty-five people. The wires are still down and particulars are received with the utmost difficulty. The latest accounts are that two great clouds met near Racine and the cyclone was the outgrowth. They met a short distance west of Western Union Junction, coming together with a report like the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance, and for a second both remained stationary, then they began to whirl about, assuming the shape of a wheel about a quarter of a mile in diameter, and started in a northerly direction, gradually descending to the earth and assuming the form of an inverted cone. The velocity increased as it came toward the city and its base descended at the Junction with such force that it lifted the chimney from the large house just to the south of the depot. On it came with a terrific velocity, and with a noise like that of escaping steam, traveling along what is known as the Rapids road, demolishing everything in its track until it reached a feed factory half a mile west of the northwestern depot. Here it caught the large brick chimney, eighty feet in height, raised it from its foundation and dashed it down a shapeless mass of ruins. It then caught the two-story frame house of Joseph Thorne, lifted the roof off it and carried the timbers and rafters round and round in a terrific circle, throwing them out in every direction. Thus far the cyclone had been traveling over an open prairie but at this point quite a settlement was reached and in an instant the atmosphere was filled with flying timbers, trees and household furniture. The two-story residence of Mr. Stripler was next in the track. It was raised and carried to a mass of ruins, and the members of the family, Mr. and Mrs. Stripler and three children were injured; Mr. Stripler having his leg broken and a daughter, a girl of eighteen, her arm and fingers broken and the wife being severely cut about the head while the other two children were less severely injured. Arglehart's house was next in the track. None of the family were injured. It was a one-story frame. The roof of Mr. Johnston's house was torn off and a large oak tree two feet in diameter at the base was torn up by the roots and sent crashing across the farm. By a miracle none of the family were injured. The whirling mass then demolished a barn and after which the residence of a Mrs. Jones. A little girl of nine years of age has been missing ever since although diligent search has been made for her all over the neighborhood. It is not known whether she was at the home at the time the house was struck or not. Nearly every house in the neighborhood of the feed factory was destroyed—utterly wrecked. The fences, trees and everything above ground from this point until the suburb of the city known as "Canada" was reached, and it was at this point that the real work of destruction began. The cyclone, a vast inverted cone quarter of a mile in width, and with its point lost in dark clouds of the overcast sky at this point had gained a velocity that is incredible to think of and came rushing on with a noise that attracted the attention of dwellers on the eastern prairie. The cyclone struck "Canada" on the very outskirts between High and Hager streets, and out through to the lake a strip about a quarter of a mile wide. Two story brick houses were lifted from their foundations in some places and turned nearly round and set down again in a shapeless mass of ruins, with only a door sill or window frame to mark the angle at which they stood. Some of the foundations are swept clear of everything and the floor being all that remains, while not a stick of timber remains in the vicinity to mark the wreck. One man and his child in his arms and ran into the street and lay down in the gutter and in an instant a section of sidewalk was torn up and covered them over. A stranger was found dead in the road by his side a cow was dying. A child was blown some forty yards into the air, and when found was a shapeless mass of flesh. Paul Kuhl was also killed. He was between the foundation and sill of his house, August Kuhl was taken out alive but died. Herman Kuhl was badly injured; his arm was broken and he was internally injured. Mrs. E. J. J. was injured and her child hurt. John Reidelmann, a sole family of five children were injured; Wm. Yonall and wife injured; Bert Folk and brother were badly hurt; Wm. Fisher's solid brick house was blown to pieces, but the family escaped in the cellar. The roof of Father Madala's hall was blown off and Matt Levin was fatally injured. Mrs. Jas. Decker was in the butcher shop of Randolph Gray and the wind turned the house around and blew her out against a fence, breaking her ribs. Mr. Lachefie, wife and son were badly hurt. A. Krasny was badly injured. Barney Williams and wife took refuge in a cellar. His son and daughter were unable to reach the cellar and the latter was blown forty rods and killed, and the boy is missing. Joseph Kautz's two boys went into a cellar and were instantly killed. His wife and child were also killed. His wife and child were also killed. The husband's head is badly cut. William Solz's house was blown down and his girl hurt. The house fell on two little girls, whose names are unknown, and killed them. The child of Ges Kleiser was instantly killed and his wife injured. Mrs. Barnes was fatally injured. Her husband and daughter hurt. Wm. Spolt, both legs broken, will die. John Stripes' thigh was broken and he received other injuries. The house of Mr. Juza was blown down and the whole family are missing, wife, husband and child. John Miller took hold of an apple tree and the wind twisted the tree and broke his arms with it, leaving him two bleeding stumps. The scenes at Racine to day are beyond description. It is a city of mourning. All possible help is being rendered.

Dispatches received too late for insertion place the number of killed at from twelve to fifteen, and the injured at about 100. Six persons are known to be missing.—Ed.

A Russian Officer's Confession. LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg says that the police of that city have been informed of the existence of a plot to frighten the horse of the czar at some favorable opportunity during the procession at Moscow on coronation day and during the confusion which will no doubt follow to kill the Emperor. The officer of the regiment who was recently arrested on suspicion of being engaged in revolutionary movements was subjected to a severe examination during which he mentioned the names of several officers of the guards whom he declares belong to a revolutionary club. He states, however, that the club pursues special objects and have no connection with the terrorists. The czar on learning of the confession decided to postpone the date of his coronation but was dissuaded from so doing. A number of officers of the guards have been arrested in consequence of the prisoner's disclosures.

Cyclone at Duluth. DULUTH, Minn., May 18.—A severe and destructive wind storm visited the city and surrounding country between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon, lasting but a few minutes. The wind came from the southeast, and reached a speed of sixty miles an hour. The new blacksmith shop of Hans M. Holtzer was razed to the ground, as were one small house and a great many other buildings. The smoke stacks of the sawmills were blown down, lumber piles scattered, windows broken and other damage done. No damage done in the harbor. It is impossible to estimate the loss. Henry Miller was riding in a buggy at the time of the storm. The buggy was wrecked and Miller hurt, but not seriously. It has been raining off and on all day, and just

at the time of the wind storm, rain came down in torrents.

### The Crook Company.

EL PASO, Texas, May 18.—C. A. Mahony has left for the mountain town 150 miles from San Jose and the post where it is believed Crook must first be heard from. The Mexican officers are aiding all that is possible. A courier will be at Mahony's command, and the first information must come by way of Chihuahua, and not from Guadalupe canyon. There is evidence that Crook is at work in the foot hills and the land roam around the villages of Chihuahua, east of the Sierra Madre range, which are being harassed by small parties of Apaches, who seem to have been run out of the range. Central American railroad officials say there are serious doubts of a correspondent reaching Juarez. The Mexican military are alarmed about Crook. He has at last taken the boldest venture of any American soldier.

### THE HUNGRY FLAMES.

### Three Lives Lost—Boat and Cargo a Total Loss.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18.—A special telegraph from Goodspeed's landing says: The steamer Granite State burned to the water's edge at 4 o'clock this morning. She had a large cargo of freight and is a total loss. She lies sunk off Lord's Island, just above the landing. Five persons were lost or missing. The body of the second cook (colored), named Jackson, has been recovered. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved. Five lives are known to be lost, four by burning and one by drowning. The drowned person is Mrs. Dr. C. L. Maine, of New Haven who with her husband jumped into the river. The husband reached the shore. An effort was made by the steamer to reach the dock, but the fire spread with such rapidity that it was impossible. Her stern was swung in, however, and most of the crew and passengers jumped from the burning steamer to the wharf, while some jumped into the river and swam ashore. The boat has been identified as that of the second cook, named Jackson. Two bodies, supposed to be emigrant passengers, and two horses were also burned. The cargo was mostly freight bulled to the city, and is a total loss. The steamer's hull has floated into the water and lies some miles below the landing, nothing being visible above the water but her galleys frame and walking beam. The Granite State was owned in this city by the Hartford and New York Transportation company. She cost the company \$100,000 and had been since been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at a cost of \$30,000, making the whole cost \$55,000. She was insured for \$30,000.

### CURLEY'S EXECUTION.

### "I Will Take My Secrets to the Grave With Me."

DUBLIN, May 18.—Daniel Curly, the second man convicted of the murder of Cavenish and Burke, was hung at Kilmainham jail at 8 o'clock this morning. The jail was guarded by a force of military similar to that on the occasion of the hanging of Brady on Monday last, Canon Kennedy and Father O'Reilly arrived at the prison at an early hour to attend Curly. After the priests had prayed fervently with the condemned man in his cell mass was celebrated in the prison chapel in the presence of the governor and wardens where Curly received the sacrament. Meanwhile a group of women which had gathered outside the prison were on their knees saying the litany for the dying. When the black flag announcing that the execution had taken place was hoisted over the prison every man in the crowd outside, numbering barely a thousand, uncovered their heads, and murmurs of sympathy with Curly were uttered, but a rush was then made by the crowd for the garden near by, where Curly's relatives as enabled, and where his father was kneeling and praying for the repose of the soul of his son. The people soon dispersed quietly. Curly walked to the scaffold with little resistance, and seemed to be resigned to his fate, but was hardly free, he declined to make any statement touching his connection with the crime for which he was executed. Death was instantaneous. In a letter which Curly wrote to his wife, he said: "I will take my secrets to the grave with me, and leave those who are at freedom to care for me. I will die in peace, forgiving my enemies."

### More Decided Opinions.

DUBLIN, May 18. Michael Davitt, in a letter forwarding a subscription to the fund being raised for Parnell, says: "The papal circular to the clergy is prejudicial and unjust, and must evoke a strongly painful resentment on the part of the people." Healey, member of parliament from Wickford, in sending his subscription to the fund says: "Ireland will neither take religion from Errington nor gratitude from Rome." Secretary Brennan of the National League said: "When the pope talked of Irish politics, Irishmen would have as much respect for his opinions as for those of any other man of equal ability, no matter how high. If he took side with England against Ireland then Irishmen would be against the pope." He thought the circular would not affect the contributions. The Irish people could retaliate if they wished by stopping Peter's Pence.

### No News From Crook.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—General Drum this a. m. received a telegram from Whipple, Arizona stating that from the best information there, Gen. Crook has with him in his expedition into Mexico 200 Apache scouts, 50 cavalry under Captain Adna R. Chaffee, 6th cavalry, and 60 civilians, etc.; 300 in all. This is a somewhat larger force than Gen. Crook was supposed to have taken with him. No information in regard to his movements has been received at the department.

It is stated at the White House that the president will appoint a commissioner of internal revenue to-morrow.

### Let 'Em Fight.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 18.—The city is excited over a prospective duel between General James R. Chalmers, ex-congressman from Mississippi, and Col. W. E. Galloway, editor of the Appeal. Chalmers claimed to have written editorials for the Appeal for this year, and Galloway said this was false. Chalmers then called Galloway a liar and literary thief. Galloway retorted in an editorial calling Chalmers a coward for seeking personal redress.

### The Dodge City Affair.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Latest advices from Dodge City are to the effect that the situation there is unchanged. Adjutant General of State Thomas Monlight is there in a treaty with the authorities who are offering to compromise, but nothing definite has been done. A delegation of twelve citizens of Dodge City has gone to Topeka to see the governor regarding the state of affairs. A dispatch from the governor says Luke Short has the right to and shall return to Dodge City and be protected.

### Accident at Fargo.

FARGO, May 18.—Hans Bonum was run over by the cars on the North Pacific track in the city to-day and had his right leg badly crushed. An engine was approaching from the rear and one from the front. The one behind was not seen. The unfortunate man was sent to the hospital and his leg amputated. Quite a rainfall to-day, bringing up the wheat well. The crop is in fine condition.

### A Friend Fixed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 18.—T. W. Carter, of Pope county, arrested last week for debauching his own daughter, whose babe it is believed he aided in strangling to death, killed himself this morning with a pistol in jail at Atkins.



## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

From April 3, 1883, to May 1, 1883.

Asa Fisher and H. R. Porter to Adelaide E. Fisher, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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## The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY &amp; JEWELL.

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

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## THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$12.00.

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The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest. The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from rail and line.

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The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

## THE CAPITAL COMMISSION.

The capital commission reached Bismarck Wednesday, at 7 o'clock and was greeted on arrival by the citizens generally and by the Fifth infantry band. The evening was spent by the ladies of the party at the Sheridan House, where they were called upon by a large number of the ladies of the city. The gentlemen of the commission met the business men of town and a number of strangers at the Reading Room, where the evening was spent in informal conversation.

The members of the commission are a fine body of men and would attract attention and favorable comment under any circumstances.

Capt. Alex. Hughes, chairman of the commission, is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at Wayland University, and read law with W. H. Land at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Although but 36 years of age he has a brilliant war record. He was seven times wounded; three times seriously in the army of the Potomac campaigns, and still suffers from the effects of wounds received in battle. He settled at Elk Point, Dakota, in 1871, and in 1872 was elected a member of the territorial council and was chosen president of that body. He has taken an active and honorable part in the politics of Dakota, and resigned his position as receiver of the land office at Yankton in April to accept the position of attorney general of Dakota. He is an able man and true to every principle of right and justice.

Capt. John P. Belding, the Black Hills member of the commission, resides at Deadwood. He is a man of wealth resulting from his untiring energy, and is an independent, upright man. Threats cannot drive him, gold cannot buy him, as those well know who have in former years tried both appliances. He is genial and usually keeps those around him, if not in roars of laughter, at least in the best possible humor. He was born in New York; is 37 years old; served during the war in the army, and reached the rank of captain of cavalry, and has since the war been engaged in mining in Montana, Utah, Idaho and the Black Hills. Capt. Belding's mark has been left upon some of the most important enterprises in the Black Hills. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of Lawrence county.

M. D. Thompson is a New Yorker by birth, 36 years old. He was an early settler in Dakota, and engaged in general merchandizing at Vermillion. He is now of the firm of Thompson & Inman, bankers of that city, and is also engaged in lumbering and in cattle-growing. He is one of the solid financial men of Dakota, and has won success through fair dealing and persistent effort. He is genial and popular.

H. H. DeLong is a farmer residing in Lincoln county. He was born in Ohio and is 43 years old. He served in the army during the war; was twice severely wounded, and won promotion for gallantry. He is a clear-headed, shrewd and successful man, esteemed by all who know him.

B. F. Spaulding was born in Vermont. He is a graduate of Norwich University and read law at Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Although but 29 years of age he served one term in the Vermont legislature, was previous to that private secretary to the governor of that state, and taught school several terms. He located at Fargo three years ago, and is of the firm of Spaulding & Templeton. He is superintendent of schools of Cass county. Respected and honored in his old home, he has proven himself worthy of that honor by gaining an equal degree of respect in this new land.

Dr. Milo W. Scott was born in New York, and is 43 years old. He graduated from the normal school at Albany, New York, studied medicine at the Michigan University, and afterward graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and the Rush Medical College, of Chicago. He settled in Grand Forks in 1879, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. The doctor impresses one favorably at first sight and is a general favorite among those best acquainted with him.

Geo. A. Mathews was born in New York, is 31 years old, is a lawyer and mayor of Brookings. He is a graduate of the State University of Iowa City, and was elected in 1875 superintendent of schools of Fayette county, Iowa. He came to Dakota in 1879, and is the senior member of the firm of Mathews & Scooby,

lawyers, Brookings, and is a popular and successful man who will make his mark in the affairs of Dakota.

C. H. Myers, of Redfield, was born in Illinois and is 33 years old. He studied law in Winona, Minnesota, and located in Spink county, Dakota, in 1879. He is chairman of the board of county commissioners of that county, and is largely engaged in farming. He is wealthy, and in him the people of Redfield have an able and faithful representative, who will present the cause of Redfield in the best possible light, but will do, as all members of the commission will, in the end, that which seems best for the interests of Dakota.

Alex. McKenzie is too well known to need comment. He is one of the truest men on the face of the earth. His heart was never closed to an appeal from the distressed, and his hand never failed to help a friend. Although a Bismarck man, he owes allegiance to Dakota, and will be true in this case as he has been in all others to the trust imposed upon him.

## YANKTON GROANINGS.

The following choice bits are from the Yankton Herald of recent date:

The opening of the bids for the capital location by the "nine most honorable" at Canton, Tuesday, has set a good many heretofore mistaken people to thinking, and produced more or less surprise among confiding citizens of South Dakota. By far the most liberal bids were found to come from points in North Dakota—Bismarck and Odessa—and they were in more acceptable form, and to all appearance had a more solid backing than the bids from the aspiring towns south of the 46th parallel. The \$200,000 cash bid of Odessa, in addition to the 160 acres, was accompanied with a check for the full amount, and along with the bid of Bismarck for 320 acres of land and \$100,000 in cash, was a guarantee that 160 acres of the land would sell for \$300,000, or in other words, parties stood pledged to pay that amount for it providing the capital was located at that point. This is undoubtedly the best made, though the proposition of Odessa appears the most tangible on its face. But we do not believe the commissioners will finally declare for Odessa. It is well known that this is a mythical town on the north shore of Devil's Lake, not far from the British possessions, and is owned by a syndicate of speculators, including Walsh, LaMoure, McKenzie, Townner and others, and that thus far it has been a losing venture to them. Under the manipulations of Alex. McKenzie the commission will doubtless aid the syndicate in unloading at that point, and when this is accomplished Bismarck will be given attention as a capital location. Whether Bismarck will finally be decided upon as the site is a question which cannot now be answered. Mr. McKenzie, who, with Ordway, was the originator of the scheme and is the principal spoke in the capital commission wheel, is said to be the largest individual property owner in the place and he may employ his tactics and use the commission to unload these possessions, after which he may allow the capital to be located at some other point more central and accessible. But the chances are that Bismarck will finally be named by the commissioners as the capital and the property owners will make all they can out of it during the brief time that the courts or the people permit it to remain at that place. In the meantime we trust that the child-like simplicity with which Huron, Mitchell, Pierre, Aberdeen and Ordway have maintained their belief in the honesty, integrity and heavenly aim of the commissioners will not abate, and that their trusty confidence in the "nine most honorable," so frequently and zealously expressed, will not flag.

The animus prompting the Bismarck Tribune and ex-Speaker Williams to come out at the eleventh hour in favor of the admission of Dakota as a whole is now understood. Bismarck is the highest bidder for the capital. The editor of the Tribune never expressed an unselfish thought in his newspaper from the date of its existence to the present time. It is to be hoped that the Fargo Republican will continue its delightful articles on the subject of the capital commission and not permit the disclosures made at the bid opening at Canton Tuesday to dampen its ardor. Let it give Bismarck a handsome boost.

Brother Wheelock, secretary of the capital commission and editor of the Mitchell Capital, will doubtless move his paper to Bismarck and thus avoid changing its name.

The Herald would like to hear from brothers Burke & Speaker of the Jamestown Capital. We have newspaper headings for sale.

The comments of the country press are often ill advised. Men average about the same in intellect and in morality, no matter what their profession may be, and those engaged in editorial writing are as apt to be wrong in their first impressions as those engaged in any other line of work. It is only necessary to suggest evil of a man or set of men and a certain class of editors as well as other men will adopt the suggestion, make the direct charge, and then labor to prove the suggestion true. The first intelligence sent from Yankton in relation to the capital commission was purposely given a false

coloring, and without giving the matter the least thought a large portion of the press of southern Dakota, adopting the suggestion of evil, commented accordingly, and has abused the capital commission and those friendly to it almost incessantly ever since. Almost the entire press of southern Dakota outside of Canton, Vermillion, Huron and Aberdeen has adopted this course and will continue to pursue it, no matter what action the commission may take, while in the north nearly every newspaper, excepting the Herald and News of Grand Forks, the press has been unanimous in expressing confidence in the integrity of the members of the commission, and will justify its work, no matter whether they choose Bismarck, Steele, Odessa, Aberdeen, Huron, Redfield, Ordway, or some other competing point. They are disposed to meet the question of capital location on the broadest grounds, and treat the commissioners as public officers disposed to be governed by public interests in determining the question referred to them. Beyond a doubt the commission will act wisely, and while some localities may be disappointed, time will justify their work.

Capt. Alexander Hughes is one of the oldest citizens of Dakota, and for years has taken a prominent part in the politics of the territory. He has been esteemed for his force, for his unquestioned integrity, and for his genial manners. He has stood in the front rank of those battling for Dakota's interests, and would long ago have been in congress but for the jealousy and ambition of men far less able. He was named conspicuously for congress last fall, but favored Hon. Geo. H. Hand, of Yankton county, refusing, however, to enter into any discreditable combinations to win success either for himself or for his party, and it was he who made that famous remark at Grand Forks: "We bow to the combination." He has been true to every trust imposed upon him, no matter how great—no matter how small—and is being maligned to-day by the Yankton press and the gang under Yankton's control, because he is an honest and able man, chosen to perform a duty that must bring him in conflict with his home people.

Next to Capt. Hughes, Dr. Scott, of Grand Forks, is the worst abused man on the commission, and for no apparent reason except that he has been chosen to perform a public duty. Collectively and individually the commission, chosen from among the best known and best esteemed citizens of Dakota, has been denounced by the ring organs of South Dakota as everything vile.

They will arrive at Bismarck this evening, and our citizens will have an opportunity to meet and greet them, and show them one of the most enterprising and handsome cities in Dakota. A city where people have prospered in legitimate trade and are building for the future on solid foundations. The brilliant bid of Bismarck shows that other people would appreciate the location of the capital at this point, but whether Bismarck, Steele, Ordway, Huron, Mitchell or other point is chosen, they will accept the situation and assume that the commissioners have acted from unselfish and patriotic motives. The commission consists of: Capt. Alexander Hughes, Yankton, president; Dr. Milo W. Scott, Grand Forks, treasurer; Capt. B. F. Spaulding, Fargo; Hon. Alexander McKenzie, Bismarck; George A. Mathews, Brookings; Charles H. Myers, Redfield; N. D. Thompson, Vermillion; Henry H. DeLong, Canton; John P. Belding, Deadwood; Ralph W. Wheelock, of Mitchell, secretary.

The Yankton Press and Dakotian again rubs its sorehead and remarks: "It is suggested by the St. Paul Pioneer Press that the commission which is now pretending to locate the capital of Dakota should place it where it would fit one of the two states after the territory is divided on the 46th parallel. There is no real reason why such a course should be adhered to. The head of the combination, Gov. Ordway, has announced that the contemplated location by the present commissioners is to be only a temporary location—that the capital will afterwards be permanently located and that the buildings to be erected for the purpose of booming a town site can be utilized for some public institution. In pursuance of this plan, Bismarck would be a very proper place for the commission to decide upon. A penitentiary has been located there and the proposed capital buildings could be readily transformed into a bastille when they have served their temporary purpose under the commission act. This would save the territory the expense of constructing a penitentiary at Bismarck, and would fully accord with the expressed design of the schemers."

The Yankton Press and Dakotian says: "Bismarck's capital bid was the best in the batch. Accompanying the offer of \$100,000 and 320 acres of land, was a guaranty from responsible citizens that 160 acres of the land would sell for \$300,000, and if it did not, the guarantors would make good the deficiency. This in effect brings Bismarck's bid up to \$400,000 in money and 160 acres of land. The bid presented by Odessa was accompanied by a certified check for \$200,000, and this is the next best proposition offered."

Of those gathering at Canton to witness the opening of the bids, the same paper remarks: "It was a happy assemblage which gathered at Canton to wit-

ness the opening of the capital bids. Every speaker is represented as having endeavored to impress upon the audience the fact that the utmost harmony prevailed, and the most intense good feeling existed between the different aspirants. All were willing to accept in good spirit the final result, and to trust implicitly to the excellent judgment of the commission."

Among the visitors at Canton was E. A. Henderson, formerly of the Bismarck Tribune, now of Grand Forks. Of him the Press and Dakotian remarks: "He comes back from Canton somewhat sanguine of northern Dakota's chances for the capital. He owns property at Bismarck and feels encouraged. If the north should win, Grand Forks, Fargo and Jamestown will stand up in a row and invite themselves to kick each other until the court declares the whole business unconstitutional and then they will say the other fellows were darn fools to waste their time and energies pursuing a phantom."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pioneer Press in writing from Canton on the 15th, says: "After adjournment from opening bids there was a general lull in the previous buzz of conversation, the fact being very apparent that the North Dakota bids had upset all previous calculations, and theories indulged in by South Dakota. There was a grand rush for the map, and hundreds of pencils sought Odessa, and traced prospective lines of railroad. Later, when it became known that the national banks of Bismarck had given written guarantees that the land donated by Bismarck could and would be sold so as to realize \$400,000 in addition to the \$100,000, there was a considerable feeling in favor of Bismarck. The southern Dakota representatives are unanimous for some northern Dakota point as second choice in case their own town cannot get it, and it is known that North Dakota can more easily combine on some one point like Bismarck and all pull together, than can the South Dakota candidates. North Dakota is at the present writing the favorite; and as the commission is about to visit the North Dakota cities, the boom is liable to grow into powerful proportions."

EVIDENCE of the purity of the Yankton gang may be seen in the following closing paragraph from the Herald article on the opening of the bids at Canton. The statement that some southern Dakota town may yet secure the prize if the railroads do the right thing, and the allusion to Hughitt and Merrill, is suggestive, to say the least. Yankton's idea has always been to buy—unless an opportunity was presented to realize by some discreditable means. The Herald says: "When the final decision will be made or what that decision will be must remain a matter of conjecture. Odessa and Bismarck appear now to have the bulge, but if either the Milwaukee or Northwestern roads do the right thing by the commissioners it is possible that some southern Dakota town may yet secure the prize. However, Hughitt, of the Northwestern, has already announced that he is not on the buy, and the hopes of the gang will be centered upon Merrill, of the Milwaukee."

THERE is one element in favor of Bismarck as a location for the capital of Dakota that is worthy of consideration. Fargo, Mandan, Jamestown, Valley City, Pembina, and every point that has spoken on the subject bids Bismarck Godspeed in its efforts to secure the prize. Grand Forks, even, excepting the contemptible croakers who are disposed to waste their energies by fighting neighbors far more respectable than themselves, will be satisfied with Bismarck, though naturally preferring Odessa.

There is practically no division of sentiment in the north on this subject, and the commission can gain honor at least in that section of Dakota paying the most taxes, by choosing this favored spot, while in the south there is nothing but distrust and abuse for them whatever they may do—whatever point they may choose.

STEELE was represented at the opening of the bids for the capital by Hon. W. F. Steele who won more applause than any other speaker. A correspondent of the Pioneer Press says of him: "He announced it as an original idea with him to declare Steele the geographical center of the territory, but other speakers had stolen his ideas. His certified check for \$100,000 was in the hands of the commission, and Steele could boast of being the most enterprising and promising town in the north of Dakota. He declared that he was not responsible for the lack of enterprise on behalf of Grand Forks and Fargo, but Steele meant business."

The Jamestown Capital says: "Mr. Burrows, ex-congressman, but echoed the sentiments of all who visit Dakota, when, in answer to an inquiry, he said: 'Of course, I like all other eastern people, have read a great deal about Dakota. Our newspapers are full of it, and at home I had formed an idea that it was a pleasant sort of place to live, but I must say that I have been agreeably disappointed, for I have not only found this territory a pleasant place, but the grandest country I ever saw, and far more beautiful than I had ever dreamed of.'"

The Yankton Press and Dakotian makes a concession of which the Sioux City Journal says: "It would appear to an outsider," says the Yankton Press

"that a guilty conscience is bothering the capital commission." This is conciliatory. It is the first suggestion we remember to have seen in the Yankton paper that the capital commission had a conscience. It will now be in order for the capital commission to be equally generous in a like suggestion touching the Yankton Press. Thus, possibly, may mutual admiration be budged, and confidence come as fruitage in due season.

BISMARCK'S bid for the capital was \$100,000 in money and 320 acres of land, with a guarantee that 160 acres of the land would sell for \$300,000. This is practically an offer of \$400,000 in cash and 160 acres of land.

A PRIZE fight draws a larger crowd in New York and Boston than a prayer meeting, and the ministers are corrugating their intellectual brows and endeavoring to hit upon some plan to remedy the evil. They could probably accomplish their desire by opening service with a bout with the 'gloves between two brawny lay members and closing with a wind-up by two muscular deacons, but the TRIBUNE has no idea they will do this. They lack western enterprise and frontier grit-and-gut.

THE dispatches a day or two since announced that "Colonel" is out of danger and will be far beyond the reach of the arch destroyer, which has been threatening to snap his cord of life. The "News Comments" man knew the colonel during the war, and has often noticed his marked ability to get out of danger and far beyond the reach of the arch destroyer, as fast as his horse could get him there. How old war habits do stick to us, even after so many years!

THE reporter who wrote up the execution of Curly has boldly and fearlessly inaugurated a reform that has been a crying need for a century. From time immemorial the victim of the gallows has dropped through the trap with a "dull thud." Now an innovation is at hand, and the performance of standing on nothing will hereafter, in the language of this reporter be described: "The body shot downward with a sharp swish."

A HURON barber poured coal oil on the stove last week, and now he's gone to that mystical shore. In a manner surprised and perplexed; The air of his shop will no more Resound with the echo of "Next!" No more will his scalding breath The nose of a customer greet. Like a breeze from the valley of death, Or a zephyr from douth stricken feet

ROCKELLE, Ill., Register: Dakota beats them all. A young gentleman recently from that country, says its fine productive country—in fact just the place to procure wealth. He says one farmer planted six acres of corn and three of potatoes, and the corn grew to such an enormous height that the sun could not rise in the east but was obliged to go back over and come up through the potato patch.

MRS. LANGLEY, of Iowa, is a very thoughtful woman. She went to a millinery shop the other day and bought a complete mourning outfit. She said her husband was very sick, and the doctor thought he could hardly recover, "and then you know," she said, "that these things come as handy when one needs them and is in a hurry for them."

A New York druggist is going to open twenty-four soda fountains in London this summer. If he wishes to have his enterprise hop right into public favor, he should take over a few experienced Bostonians to teach the Londoners the aesthetic and beautiful art of winking with the south eye when they desire a seductive syrup in their.

THE empire of Austria dines on corn beef and cabbage at 8 o'clock and goes to bed at 9. It is safe to assert that the grand consolidation of world's wisdom and nine consolidated empires that she used in her dreams would cast in the shade the hideous fancies of a Kentucky editor's brain.

A LONDON physician says the English sparrow is subject to the smallpox, and can easily spread the disease. Bismarck has as yet not one of these little pests within her borders, and will see that any that may come on the flood of immigration are properly vaccinated.

In Vienna no married man can go up in a balloon without the consent of his wife is sent to the authorities. The majority of the wives of

## THE NEW RIVER WAREHOUSE

Being Built by the North Pacific at the Landing.

A work of more than usual importance and an institution of extraordinary size is being constructed at the new landing by the North Pacific. Work was commenced on the warehouse May 1st, and forty men under the skillful charge of T. B. Graham have been at work on the structure until now it is about ready for the painters. The building is forty feet wide and 600 feet long, with a platform on two ends and one side twelve feet wide. The platform on the side is the proper height to allow of unloading cars conveniently and at each end is an incline approach for teams. The warehouse is the largest and best built on the Missouri, and but few equal it even on the Mississippi. It will hold 1250 car loads of freight and has eighteen slide doors on each side so arranged that eighteen cars can be unloaded at the same time. The building is twenty feet from the river and 600 feet below the bridge. The company will continue the rapping of the bank from the warehouse to a point below the warehouse, thus preventing the bank from washing, and insuring to this point a permanent and excellent landing for steamboats. In the construction of this warehouse thirty five car loads of 420,000 feet of lumber was used, and the roof required five kegs of various sizes of nails were used. The building has a brass roof, and its foundation is upon cedar blocks placed six feet beneath the surface.

Mr. Graham brought the most of his men from Des Moines, Ia., although many were employed at this point. The building will cost the railroad company about \$12,000, but had it been built by a private individual, with freight bills to pay, etc., it would have cost probably twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. Deversaux, the agent at the landing will have his office in the south end of the warehouse, and nicely fitted up. The business of the river necessitates the employing of four clerks. To day the painters will be at work on the structure, and both the roof and sides will be painted in a drab color. Those who have not been at the landing recently will scarcely understand the life and activity at that point, and strangers in the metropolis cannot begin to realize the importance of Bismarck without first visiting the river landing and looking into the city's commerce.

## New Firm.

Mr. S. J. Ansbacher, lately with the clothing house of Sig Hanner & Co., has entered into partnership with J. Bruder, the West Main street

cigar manufacturer. Mr. Ansbacher is a practical tobacconist and in conjunction with Mr. Bruder, who is a first-class cigar maker, the new firm will no doubt work up a good trade. It is their intention to extend the business and supply the trade along the line. They make good cigars and their cigars will certainly be desired if he can do no better than to purchase of the new firm.

## A Baptist College.

The following communication from the moderator of the Baptist church at Fargo, has been handed in for publication:

To the Baptists of North Dakota: As we approach our annual gathering in North Dakota which is to take place June 29 and 30, at Fargo, we desire to call attention of all interested in that meeting, that the importance of founding a Baptist college in North Dakota will be brought before the denomination at that time. Our session is to be given to the subject, Rev. J. H. Hartman and J. S. Atkinson, of Jamestown, have offered to donate twenty acres of land in that town, valued at four thousand dollars, and the offer will be made at the first of July next. There is no better location in the upper half of the territory. The town is beautifully situated in the valley of the James river, midway between Fargo and Bismarck, is a railroad center, having the North Pacific and the Jamestown & Northern roads at present, with good prospects that other roads will be constructed and will be soon there. The population now numbering over 2,000 is rapidly increasing and it will be a city of 10,000 at no distant day. The citizens are febrile with intelligence and enterprise, and will know how to appreciate a school of high order located in their midst and will doubt and liberally in establishing the institution. Let every church in the North Dakota Association be well represented at the anniversary in Fargo when this matter will be brought before the body for discussion and settlement.

G. W. Huxford, Moderator.

## The Coyote's Last Howl.

The following characteristic article is from the pen of the editor of the Elk Point Coyote and is styled a vaudeville. It is remarkable for the heartless manner in which a brother's misfortunes are spoken of:

"The brief existence of the Dakota Coyote is brought to an untimely end with this issue. Its yelp which has been quite distinct during the past eight months, will probably be heard no more in the land of the Dakotas. The snarling, snappish chatter is about to retire to its hole and pull the hole after it. But just previous to so doing a few words in explanation. The course will be in order. The Coyote was established in Elk Point last September by Kiplinger Bros., but more particularly under the editorial management of O. H. Kiplinger. Its editor, although an able and enterprising newspaper writer, has lately been himself to be entirely too slack in temperance principles to run a newspaper successfully. Some five weeks ago while on a demoralizing 'toot' he suddenly forgot the Coyote establishment and has since that date been a confirmed drunkard. He has desired his return at this time, but the time of his sudden and altogether unexpected departure he also withdrew certain funds, (his own, however,) which were intended to be used in the business, the lack of which has embarrassed the establishment somewhat financially. The fact is, the office has thus sustained editorially and financially a cold blanket over our heretofore fair business, and to all appearances disgusted the patrons of the paper equally with ourselves. Under these unfortunate circumstances we have concluded that the further publication of the Coyote would be a very unpleasant and perhaps unprofitable task, and rather than see the enterprise die by inches we have decided to knock it on the head at once and let the tail go with it. We therefore have patronized the paper and spoken a word for it all along, we express our thanks as well as our deep regret that their confidence has to a certain extent been misplaced. Having made arrangements for the settlement of the obligations of the office, further business in regard to the matter is perhaps unnecessary.

H. N. Kiplinger.

## District Court.

MAY TERM, 1883.

Court convened Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Hon. S. A. Hudson presiding. The sheriff returned the venire for the grand jury. Six of the drawn jurors were excused for cause, and O. S. Goff, G. G. Gibbs, John Whalen, John Ludwig, Sig Hanner, H. P. Bogue and J. R. Marsh were summoned to fill the vacancies. Robert Macnider was appointed foreman.

The court took up the calendar and assumed cases for trial.

On motion of Mr. Geo. P. Flannery, Me vs. Frank W. Barnes, James A. Haight, L. A. Hurlburt, Green C. Fort, Walter C. Fort and John E. Fort were admitted to practice in the courts of this territory.

Morris Nolan, Leonard M. Wallin, Michael Wolf and Michael Lally were admitted to full citizenship.

The following cases were taken up and disposed of:

Olvs Kupitz vs Fox and Sloan; judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$197.34.

McLean & Macomber vs H. Karbe; judgment for plaintiff for \$125.25 with interest and cost.

Chas. Kupitz vs Harrison & White; judgment for plaintiff for \$152.15.

Geo. Bail y vs F. A. Benington. Case ordered for trial from Cass county to Bur county.

Adjourned until 5 o'clock this morning.

In speaking of the arrival of the first boat of the season the River Press, of Benton on the 11th, says: "The Roebuck, of the Columbia, sixteen days out from Bismarck, turned the bend last evening and at 9:20 p. m. was met at Wetzel's levee. As usual on such occasions the first boat, everybody in town was out to see the first boat, and the scene presented a decidedly animated appearance. Several squads of bold cannoniers fired several volleys, and the shouts of the multitude." The Black Hills passed LeBeau at 7 a. m. yesterday.

The Benton passed Poplar river yesterday. The Helena is due from Benton to day. The Black Hills will take two carloads of blooded mares of bulls belonging to D. M. Escamran, of Montana. Benton, whence they will be sent to the Northwest territory.

G. W. Jones, president of the Exchange National Bank of Marceline, Mich., was in the city last week. The guest of Barney Wilcox. Mr. Jones is a man of great means and interest, and Bismarck will soon lose one of its leading boomers. Mr. B. D. Wilcox, of the firm of Benne Wilcox & Co. He goes to New York accompanied by Mr. Jones. Spoken of above, to in that region. Mr. Wilcox has also extensive cattle interests in Colorado, and although his real estate business at Bismarck is enormous, in short a fortune—yet it is not a drop in the bucket compared with his interests in Colorado. He is hoped, however, that Mr. Wilcox can do his permanent leave until another year, as his services to Bismarck are of incalculable value.

"Do you suppose a man who has been cataloging raw onions could be arrested for carrying concealed weapons?" asks the Dalnuth Tribune. It might be made to stick with an experienced jury in the box.

An Iowa citizen thought it would be interesting to taze the weight of an engine by placing pins on the rail before an approaching express. He was isolated the speed of the train, and being of no earthly use without a head the neighbors kindly beheaded him.







## The Bismarck Tribune.

## NEWS COMMENTS.

CHICAGO is raiding Chinese opium dens.

ROSCOE CONKLING is the duke of American statesmen.

BISMARCK has the neuralgia, but the American hog is enjoying its usual health.

The Graphic thinks that Dr. Holmes read a poem three minutes after he reached heaven.

A HURDY house is in operation in Butte and that moral city has about decided to read the riot act.

THOMAS NAST has been pensioned by the Harper on \$10,000 a year. Who would but build colossal pictorial lies?

There are now 1,400 applications for divorce pending in Massachusetts, in the majority of which women are the secessionists.

MORMON missionaries are laboring with the G-tuttle sinners of Maryland, and have established several churches in that state.

DULUTH Tribune: Dr. Mary Walker fell in love with a giant in a side show the other day, simply because the cut of his pants tickled her fancy.

VANDERBILT only drew out of the bank a million dollars spending money, from which it is inferred that his European trip will be a brief one.

MEAL hours at the White House are 9 o'clock a. m., 1 o'clock p. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., and no running to the cupboard for a "piece" between meals.

ANNA DICKINSON will lecture in the east this spring. The west has no charms for her, and it may be added that she has no charms for the west. They haven't faded.

Mr. O'DONOVAN, interviewed about the Dublin execution, is of the opinion that the dynamite cause still lives, in which respect it differs slightly from Mr. Joseph Brady.

Mrs. Stowe is building a church at Jacksonville, Florida. Mrs. Stowe once wrote a book entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which some of our readers may have heard.

A GRAND FOLK paper says: "It is altogether likely that the capital of Dakota will be located at one of the many towns that have offered the houses and land." This is startling, if true!

WHEN a wealthy appearing, well-dressed and stylish man appears on the street of an eastern city it is difficult to determine whether he is a foreign nabob or a rich Chicago sandbagger.

Two St. Paul boys endeavored to open a dynamite duster torpedo with a stone. They will not put future as a hands-on as they were before the explosion, but they'll have considerable more sense.

PICK calls Lydia Pinkham the Venus de Medicine, and the ink on the printed words was scarcely dry ere a score of papers howled out the query: "Is this Oscar Wilde the Appealing de Belvedere?"

The proprietor of a hotel in Olathe, Iowa, has a way of getting tramps to earn their victuals. He puts them behind an empty wheelbarrow to push around town for half an hour before they are fed. All who cannot stand the test go away unaided.

The Minneapolis Tribune publishes this under the head of "An Illiterate Mayor's Letter": "Sur: If the Tribune intends to imply that in my official capacity I am an ass, I wish hereby under my official signature to deny the statement in the most solemn manner of which I am capable."

Some wicked fellow got into a Vermont church just after the deacons and vestrymen had held a whiff of black ink, and a pack of cards under the table. When the sexton came to meet an hour later and discovered the articles, they held a long whispered consultation.

GEORGE D. FLENTICE was the first man to use the paragraph in journalism. His personalities were pointed and sarcastic. His thrusts of humor were unanswerable. Before his day nothing of the kind had ever been known in the American newspaper. To day nothing else is known. It is a part of our popular education, and is in keeping with the busy, bustling world in which we live.

SULLIVAN on Mitchell in a New York interview: "Mitchell says he would like to spar you again." "Well, he will have to come to Boston, and if I do spar him, I will give him \$500. But if he does not like this, let him take ten men, and I will take the same and we will go to a room and I will bet him \$5,000 that he can't stand before me for four three minute rounds with soft gloves."

TOX OCHILTREE will have to give up the belt as the champion meteoric liar of the land. A dispatch from Kingston, N. Y., says: "A fiery meteor was seen to drop from the sky into Rondout creek the other night, and upon examination, a giant sword was found with its blade buried deep in the mud. Upon further examination the sword was found to be covered with strange hieroglyphs and wholly unknown, like anything ever before seen or described. It seems to be designed for something more than ordinary hands."

In closing an article on the death of the daughter of Marshall McLure, the editor of the Jamestown Alert, a writer pays the following beautiful tribute to the memory of the dear little one: "Pure in heart, the unsullied soul has returned to the God who gave it. Like a flower, she is transplanted from earth to heaven to bloom in eternal youth. No voice comes back from the ethereal shore whither she has gone, but the cords of love she wore around her heart will lure on to heaven those who are left behind. The time of action and the bonds of love on earth are not forever broken in death, but will be united in the Land of the Living in the home Over There. 'We shall meet again.'"

**Yellowstone Park Excursion.** Rufus Hatch of the Yellowstone North Pacific syndicate, who has returned from Europe, where he placed bonds for the construction of the Yellowstone Park branch of the North Pacific, will give a grand excursion from New York to the park in a short time. The following guests have been invited:

From Great Britain: John M. LeSage (and wife), managing editor London Telegraph; London; J. C. Macdonald (and wife), editor of London Times; London; M. Moore (and wife), chairman Cattle Ranch and Land Co., London; James McMillan, chairman of Alliance bank, London; John C. McGeary, (Miss Miss Meigs), South American Co. B. builder, and prominent in London financial circles; London; J. H. Puleston, M. P. (wife and two daughters), London; Guy V. Bettell, son of the Hon. Slingsby B. Bettell, secretary, parliamentary committee, lords of lords; London; John Clay, member royal commission on agriculture sent to United States four years ago, Kelso, Scotland; Mr. John Neate (and Mrs. Neate), prominent solicitor, London; James Somerville, solicitor, London; and Soren Cuetz, Scotchman, Campbell Clarke, Parisian editor London Telegraph. Several gentlemen whose names have not yet been given, will be introduced by Sir John Rose and J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

From the Continent: Count Hoy, secretary of state for foreign affairs, Austrian emperor; the minister of commerce, a bureau of the Austrian government; Dr. Knapp, of Berlin, journalist, member of the imperial parliament and director of the Deutsches bank; S. Bleichroeder,

or his son, Baron B. ei-broeder, members of a leading banking house, Berlin; Dr. Sonnemann, editor Frankfurt Journal, member of the imperial parliament, writer and authority on finance; an officer of the Berlin City Society, a great money power and financial organization; Mr. K. esman, of Berlin, 18 years U. S. consul in that city; the secretary of the Hamburg chamber of commerce; the president of the Hamburg City, the general manager of the Hamburg and New York S. S. Co., and Hamburg M. Boussévan, of Amsterdam, a prominent banker, financial agent Canadian Pacific railway; H. H. Meier, president North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Bremen, and member imperial parliament; editor of the Paris Figaro; two gentlemen from Paris representing French financial and commercial interests (elections have not yet been made definitely).

From the United States: Hon. Roscoe Conkling New York; Cyrus W. Field New York; Geo. J. A. Williams, n. general solicitor Atlantic & Pacific railroad, Boston; D. P. Morgan, banker, for the past four years resident in Paris; Albert Bierstadt, artist, New York; Frederick E. Church, artist, New York; Frederick Billings, of Vermont, director North American and Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York; R. G. Rolston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York; Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada; Senator Jas. B. Beck, of Kentucky; Senator J. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Hon. H. M. Teller, secretary of the interior and wife, Washington D. C.; Judge John B. Brady, New York; Judge Noah Davis, New York; John C. Wyman, Mass.: ex-Judge Robert S. Green (and wife), New York; Samuel W. Allerton, of Chicago, capitalist and cattle raiser; W. B. M. Samuel, St. Louis, prominent merchant, formerly president corn exchange, of that city; William Fullerton, ex-judge and lawyer, New York; Rev. Dr. Shipman and wife, of Christ church, New York; Henry D. Macoll (and wife), New York; Senator Wm. E. Allison, of Iowa; P. H. Kelly, St. Paul, wholesale merchant; Charles E. Quincy, of William Heath & Co., New York, Paris and London; J. B. Hout, n. president Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; John N. Abbott, general postmaster Erie railway company; Hugs, n. treasurer Erie railway company; W. B. H. Smith, general agent of the associated press, New York; F. A. Thomson, vice-president P. navigational railway; a musical sextette of four gentlemen and two ladies friends of Mrs. Rufus Hatch, Newspaper men: Four from New York, one from Boston (J. H. Holmes, Boston Herald), one from St. Paul, two from Chicago. These gentlemen will be editors of the papers they represent.

## Capt. W. S. Moorhouse.

The Atchison Champion, says: Capt. Wm. S. Moorhouse left last night for Bismarck, Dakota where he expects to engage in the hardware trade.

Capt. Moorhouse came to Atchison in 1857, a boy, and has ever since resided here. He served throughout the whole war, in the Seventh Kansas cavalry, entering the service as second lieutenant, and being mustered out as captain of his company. He participated in all the campaigns and battles in which the Seventh was engaged, and was a gallant and faithful soldier throughout. In January, 1869, he was appointed adjutant general of the state by Gov. Harvey, and served in that position for two years with credit and distinction. During the past several years he has been connected with the hardware house of W. W. Marbourg, and for the past eight or nine years was the principal traveling salesman of the house, having a large territory assigned him. In this business he met with great success, and enjoyed the entire confidence and regard of his employer. Capt. Moorhouse carries with him to his new location the warmest wishes of a host of friends, in which the Champion most heartily joins.

## Dakota Independence.

Col. Donan speaking of Dakota says: "Dakota has been placed in the attitude of a professional beggar, shunning around in dirty clothes, pleading and whining for her own indelible rights. I am tired of the whole business, and I think our duty now is to simply invite congress to go to the devil, and set up independently on our own hook. Dakota has domain enough; resources enough, material advantages of soil, climate and mineral wealth to make an empire herself. She ought to hang the first fellow who goes, or proposes to go, to Washington on any begging expedition. With more territory than New England, New York, New Jersey and half of Pennsylvania combined; with more water power than the New England states of Vermont, Delaware, Florida and Nevada; with more daily newspapers than any three southern states put together, and with more general intelligence among her people than is to be found in the professional politicians at Washington, she has within herself every thing necessary for a glorious homestead."

## Matters at the Court House.

John Walden and his corps of assistants have been doing excellent work at the jail. Every portion of it has been renovated and the walls and ceilings kalsomined a sky blue with a five foot wallscotting of deep gray. The judge's room has also received attention and has been neatly kalsomined with a bright star over the lamp. The new janitor, Capt. Wm. Gleason, has superintended the work of painting the court room and halls. The kalsomining was done by Wm. Grinnell who is in custody for some petty offense and who, as everybody has proved himself an excellent workman. Last year a bill of \$200 was presented for doing less creditable work about the court house and jail. In this case the only cost was the raw material. One hundred pounds of paint have been planted in the jail yard, also about six years of old paint which are already showing leaves. Court convenes on Tuesday.

## Bad Man from Bismarck.

Mr. John Brooks, of Dickinson, sends this doubtful story to the TRIBUNE: "Charles Armstrong was out the other day near the head of the Cannon Ball river, and saw eight horsemen approaching him. When they drew near he observed that they were Indians, and when within 50 yards of them, a shot was fired at him. He jumped to a buffalo wallow and commenced firing at them, and being a good shot, he succeeded in killing the entire band before they could get out of a half of his murderous Winchester rifle. He says it was the hottest job he ever got into, but he came out unhurt. I send this to you believing Armstrong belongs in Bismarck, as I want to let Bismarck know what kind of a man they have. He is here in the range yet, but will be in soon."

## Done What they Could.

The Sioux City Journal says: There is no more industrious newspaper in Dakota, in behalf of its town and locality than the Bismarck TRIBUNE. If Bismarck does not become the great city of the upper Missouri country, Col. Lounsbury and his IN BUREAU will still be entitled to be remembered as having done what they could.

A Missoula correspondent of the New Northwest says: High prices still rule in all lines of goods, but what catches a Boevidier is 15 cents per pound for beef, 4 cents for potatoes, 55 cents for butter, and as for eggs, an order is mortal can't look at them, they are reserved for railroad magnates and bar tenders, and there is no possibility of lower prices until the rail road reaches us from the east, probably two months yet. Half the town will be bankrupt ere that.

The Deer Lodge people have recently had a rich subject for sustenance, mastication and digestion, in the finding of an infant's remains under a bridge near the "valley village." As coroner, jury found no evidence of the percentage, but the coroner succeeded in getting himself horse-whipped for a alleged reflections on the character of a certain party.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE BLACK HILLS DISASTERS.

## Movements of the Capital Commission—Snow Storms at Various Points—Storms and Shipwrecks on the Lakes—Etc., Etc.

## The Black Hills Floods.

DEADWOOD, D. T., May 21.—[Special.]—The wise heads of this city have for the past month been predicting something fearful, although they did not exactly know what it would be. For more than one month past the most fearful storms have prevailed, deluging the whole country to an extent that has never been known before. The military lines have been almost constantly down and great damage has been done to the telephone lines which connect the different cities of this country. Not only this, but TRAVEL HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE, and even the Black Hills railroad had to hold its trains on account of being unable to have wood hauled to their stations. This condition of affairs naturally flooded the streams, but would have never caused the damage or the disaster that has just occurred.

Last Thursday morning the barometer began to fall rapidly and continued to fall. A heavy rain of warm temperature began later in the day melting very rapidly the snow which covered all the mountains to an unusual depth. The sides of the mountains were covered with small streams increasing in volume and about 4 p. m. they were

TORRENTS RUSHING DOWN THE MOUNTAINS, carrying everything before them. At this time news was received from the ten-mile ranch, above Deadwood, by telephone, that the snow was rushing down the mountains, and that the streams were swelling rapidly, and to prepare for the worst. These streams came rushing down over the gulch into the Whitewood creek which runs through the center of Deadwood. The condition of the stream at this time, and the threatening appearance of the heavens frightened the people thoroughly, and put them on their guard. All the business men doing business on or near the Whitewood, at once began to exert themselves to remove their property to safe quarters, and a

SCENE OF THE WILDEST CONFUSION followed. Horses, men and vehicles were tearing through the streets, removing all kinds of property. Only small things could be removed, as the river rose at a very rapid rate. Trees and houses from up the gulch at this time began to float down the stream, and soon the buildings of Chasman street began to be swept away. Very soon nothing remained but the most substantial houses on Main street. The loss will amount to more than \$7,000.

Golden Bend Anchor City, Central City and South Bend are all very great losses. Several quartz mills were carried away. South Bend is WASHED ENTIRELY OUT.

None of the mines can be run but the work of repairing damage will commence at once. The mines near Deadwood have many feet of water in all of them. Only five lives are known to be lost. George Chandler and wife were drowned and a man named Brindle, was also lost. Mrs. Chandler's body has been recovered and two other men, together with the bodies of two women, names unknown. The public school and Methodist church were washed away. A fire-proof brick building was washed away, as was also the fire proof warehouse of Isman & Ayers, and all the quartz mills in Deadwood gulch, including a brewery.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED HOUSES are known to have been washed away. It is impossible to get the names of owners and the particulars. The danger is now over, but it leaves the country in an impassable condition. Spearfish and Crook City were damaged considerably.

## Later.

DEADWOOD, May 21.—The Whitewood creek is now subdivided and has returned to its natural state, with little above a normal condition. The river has changed its former channel somewhat. Quiet is restored and business begins to assume its usual bright, easy-going state. One great trouble is experienced; that of the impossibility of traveling the old road down the Whitewood river, on the Boulder park road. Travelers are now compelled to go by the old Crook City road. A repair force is at work on the Whitewood creek road. It is now believed that the first estimate of loss was much too great, and that a much smaller figure will represent the total loss. At present no work of renovation has commenced.

## Public Land Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mr. Reddington, prominent land attorney of this city, said to-day that he considered Secretary Teller's recent decision regarding the withdrawal of odd sections within the indemnity limits of the North Pacific railroad grant, as fair to both settler and the railroad company. He said the decision will affect only those settlers who have gone on lands within the fifty miles indemnity limits subject to their withdrawal. Those of course who entered lands before the decision, settlers can also go on lands within the fifty miles indemnity limits not to be withdrawn. In a recent decision the commissioner of the general land office holds that in making proof upon pre-emption homestead entries, witnesses must be persons entirely disinterested in the claim, and opponents of their own knowledge and facts in the proof during the entire period of alleged residence and cultivation. This opinion was called forth by a letter from W. W. Burthe, of Huron, Dakota, calling attention to the fact that in many instances homesteaders and promoters in making proof, had for witnesses their attorneys or parties from whom they are borrowing money with which to perfect their claims; people who do not reside near the land covered by the entry, but generally reside in towns.

## Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The president late this afternoon appointed Walter Evans, of Louisville, Ky., commissioner of internal revenue in place of G. B. Hanna, resigned. He also appointed Richard Lambert, of California, U. S. consul at San Blas, Mexico.

The president will probably leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for New York to witness the opening of the New York and Brooklyn bridge. He will be accompanied by Secretary Folger, the secretary of the navy and Mrs. Chandler, Postmaster General and Mrs. Gresham and Attorney General and Mrs. Brewster.

The regular annual conference of division superintendents of the railway mail service was organized at this post-office department to-day. The most important work of the conference will be the revision of the railway mail regulations.

## The New Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Walter Evans, of Kentucky, to-day appointed commissioner of internal revenue, is a lawyer of ability and well

known in the politics of his state. He was at one time the law partner of Benjamin H. Bristol in Hopkinsville, Ky., and was a Bristol man at the convention in 1876. In 1880 he was a delegate at large to the Chicago convention and one of the State's supporters Gen. Grant's candidacy. In 1879 he was a candidate for governor of his state on the republican ticket. He has not heretofore held office, although he has had considerable influence in the distribution of federal patronage. He and Postmaster General Gresham are warm personal friends, and it is understood that the latter was instrumental in securing Evans' appointment. The new appointee qualified and was sworn in to-day at Louisville, the occasion for haste being that the ten days for which the acting commissioner of internal revenue could be appointed expired to-day.

## LAKE DISASTERS.

## A Fearful Storm on Lake Michigan—A Number of Vessels Lost.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—The gale on lake Michigan last night was the most terrific known in years and it is feared there has been great loss of life and property. The harbor is full of storm-bound vessels, several of them flying signals of distress. The water is so rough that it is next to impossible to render assistance. The Lilloe E. that went ashore last night is in a bad condition and will suffer a loss of \$7,000. It is pounding badly to-day. At 6:30 o'clock this morning the schooner Petrol, wood laden, from Pine Lake, appeared in the harbor flying a signal of distress. It was expected that she would go down at any moment and the crew left the vessel, leaving only one captain. While getting to the shore the vessel containing the men was capsized and three men drowned. Their names cannot be obtained. A tug went to the assistance of the captain and got him ashore and a few minutes later the Petrol was gotten the beach and run ashore in a badly waterlogged condition. The sailor boys ashore near Bayview loaded with wood and is a total wreck. Her crew of seven men were rescued with great difficulty. News has just reached town that the schooner Maggie Dall was dismantled off Manitowish night. She was picked up by a steam barge but broke loose last night near Fort Washington and is ashore and helpless. She carried a crew of seven men. It is rumored that several vessels have gone down with all aboard, but at this writing there is no authentic information.

## THE CAPITAL COMMISSION.

## Bismarck's Sun in the Ascendant—Real Estate Dealers Already in the Field.

FARGO, Dakota, May 21.—The capital commission arrived here by special train in charge of Superintendent Odell, of the North Pacific. After stopping about half an hour they passed north over the Manitoba road to Grand Forks on their way to Odeas. They will probably arrive here on their return Wednesday. A canvass of the members evidences the fact that the brilliant offer made by Bismarck is having considerable weight. In the midst of the day that talked with the commissioners, and even some of the commissioners themselves, Bismarck will capture the capital without doubt. A couple of heavy real estate dealers left this morning for Bismarck, it is believed with the intention of instantly taking up suburban property near the commissioners arrive. Hon. Alex. McKenzie seems to be the heavy weight of the commission, and if Bismarck holds the winning hand he may credit him for much of her success in becoming the capital city of the territory of Dakota.

## Preparing for the Coronation.

MOSCOW, May 21.—The special embassy which will represent France at the coronation of the czar has arrived here. Windows from which a view may be had of the principal ceremony on the day of coronation are being rented at prices ranging from one hundred to one thousand rubles each. The police require per- haps of their clerks and will permit no one to occupy a window until proof is furnished that they have no suspicious articles on their persons. They have even forbidden the carrying of oranges into the buildings from which a view may be obtained, as they fear that sham articles containing dynamite will be used to use as bombs may get into the houses and be used against the czar.

## Mysterious Movements.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—There have been mysterious movements of military authorities here of late. These began with the agitation of the extradition of Sheridan and Walsh. A number of men at the barracks are kept under arms for special service in an emergency. On the night of the 17th a squad was ordered to the British minister's house in citizen's clothes. The squad, which happened when Curley was hung, none but citizens American men were selected for the detail. The secretary of war is quoted as saying: "These measures are taken to prevent disgraced attaching to this government on account of the recent attempt of an assassin against the foreign minister." The impression is that Lincoln has possession of facts to justify the measures.

## Big Explosion at Detroit.

DETROIT, May 21.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon, a terrific boiler explosion occurred at the New Wolverine paper mill, in the eastern part of this city. The walls of the building were blown down, and the explosion was felt many blocks away. W. L. Thompson, a one-armed man, was undoubtedly instantly killed. He was a young man, and Peter Frank, fireman, was badly injured that he cannot live but a few hours. The mill was new; erected a few months ago by the Wolverine paper company, and was under the management of Alex. Delano is president, at a cost of \$300,000. The machinery cost \$100,000. Loss estimated at between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Insurance, \$30,000.

## Train Wrecker Arrested.

READING, Pa., May 21.—Special officers Heister and Boone, of the Philadelphia & Reading railway, brought to the city Jacob Galloway, aged 14, whom they had captured at Stone Hill, Lancaster county, after a desperate battle with the outlaws on a charge of placing a heavy plank on the track of the Reading & Columbia railway on Wednesday which wrecked a freight engine and some twenty cars and caused the death of George M. Hain, master mechanic of the road.

## Abortion and Death.

CLEVELAND, O., May 21.—Julia Renochere, a beautiful young woman, was married on Friday last Wednesday to C. W. Seymour. Friday she died, Sunday she was buried, to-day the body was exhumed by order of the coroner, an autopsy held and evidence of abortion discovered, and Seymour and the midwife, named Sylvia L. Webster, are under arrest charged with complicity in Julia's death.

## Sentenced for Life.

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—Hardy Clifford, of this city, was to-day sentenced for life by Judge Bennett, of Janesville, for the murder of Capt. Pugh at Racine about a year ago. A stay of sentence was asked and refused, but the prisoner will be released on bail until Friday in the Rock county jail, and in the meantime his counsel will apply to the supreme court for a writ of error.

## A Steamer Wrecked.

BOSTON, May 21.—The steamer City Point, of Annapis, Md., went ashore on a bar off Ipswich this morning, and is a wreck. She had forty-one passengers, who, with the crew, were rescued with great difficulty.

## TRIBUNE BREAKFAST TABLE.

## Smiles to be Sandwiched in with the Solemnities of Sunday.

"A little nonsense now and then, Is related by the wisest men."

"Call me pet names, little darling—  
"Woo me with titles of love;  
Address me in terms such as angels  
Apply to each other above,  
Call me sweet names, just as sweet as  
The essence distilled from the rose."  
And the only sweet thing she could think of  
She called him. "Twas, darling glucose."

A Montana widow owns a thousand acres of excellent hay land. There's a grass widow worth capturing.

The world never envies a blind man until it sees him eating hash with sweet and childlike confidence.

A correspondent asks: "How shall we escape the tough heat of the present day?" Eat fried liver, friend.

Minnesota is so filled with dairy farms that it is becoming known as the great watering place of the nation.

A southern Dakota editor announces that he has taken a bath. The result of the rash act on his health is anxiously watched for.

The man who can hold a whispered conversation with a friend who eats onions possesses a great deal of the stuff that heroes and martyrs are made of.

A Bismarck woman knocked her husband down with the family bible the other day, and he says he never before fully realized the power of the living word.

Grasping proprietors of railway eating houses now serve bony fish to train passengers so they cannot find time to demolish a very great amount of the more expensive food. This world is becoming ripe for another flood.

Glucose factories are now turning out a fair quality of pure and genuine New Jersey maple sugar. It is superior to that manufactured in corner groceries and lacks the eccentric and oriental flavor of last summer's fly.

How have the mighty fallen! Sammy Tilden's picture is now used by a patent medicine man who claims to cure general debility, etc., with his nostrum. The picture is appearing in country papers with "Before Taking" in big type right under it.

Henry Bergh says he had the will to go on the stage and stop the Sullivan-Mitchell bill but he lacked the authority. Henry did a wise thing in not attempting it. He wouldn't look near as head-on with his retreating nose straggling all over the rest of his feature.

It is announced that \$700,000,000 are spent every year in this country for alcoholic drinks. This does not include the amount artistically engraved on plates, and allowed to slowly but surely fade from the memory of the drinker, and vanish into forgetfulness like a summer dream.

And now another tangle stares us in the face. The Hindoos claim that Adam caused the fall by passing the apple to Eve and telling her it was the best brand of fruit in the garden. How unfortunate for the human race that the antediluvian system of the snake could not have been taken.

Wakaterennantakeraientasabonhatier is the little Iroquois word that means habitual prayer. Braves of that tribe who are in the habit of indulging in wakaterennantakeraientasabonhatier, it is thought fatally. Both are boys, neither over 15 years old.

On sin we'll have the royal bulge,  
And Satan need not fear,  
If we have hump and hearty indulgence  
In wakaterennantakeraientasabonhatier."

A serious accident occurred in the city yesterday. In turning a corner of the street the bustle of a lady struck a gentleman violently and knocked him into the gutter, the fall bruising him very severely. If the ladies persist in their determination to keep right up with the eastern styles in turning corners, they should steer clear of the middle of the street, and go around gradually as a steamboat rounds a bend in the river. This would show their style off to advantage and prevent accidents.

## A WONDERFUL LAND!

A few days since a citizen of Bismarck was traveling on horseback through the county, and drew up in front of a "shack" occupied by a family of native Missourians. In response to his "hello" a tall, gaunt, angular woman, whose face looked like it had just been having a tug-of-war with a cyclone, presented herself at the door and greeted the gentleman with a sharp: "Howdy!"

"Can I trouble you for a drink of water?" asked the Bismarcker.

"Of course you can, an' 'tain't a darn bit o' trouble to get it for you. If 'yell take dip o' yer critter an' cum in I'll bake you a jukony cake an' fry you a cut o' bacon, for you look as hungry as a lost pup."

The gentleman thanked her and said a drink of water would be sufficient, and after satisfying his thirst he asked:

"How long have you been on this claim?"

"Bout two years. Silas cum out 'yar fast an' tak up the claim an' then sent back to Missouri for me an' the brat."

"How do you like the country?"

"First rate. Thar's room 'yar fur a body to stretch themselves 'thout shovin' their hoofs onto somebody else's farm. Back in Missouri it was crowded an' packed that a peaceable body couldn't snore at night 'thout disturbing the neighbors an' rainin' a darn big row."

"You find this a productive country, don't you?"

"Perdine? Stranger, that hain't no name for it. We've bin 'yar now since '79 an' we've raised fifteen hundred bushel o' wheat, a right smart patch o' corn, dead loads o' garden truck, six powerful healthy dogs an' two pair o' twins, an' if that ain't rattlin' old productive land, I'll quit business an' jine the church. Got any plug tobacco about you?"

SHE WAS IN EARNEST.

As a citizen of Bismarck stood on the depot platform yesterday gazing over the bluffs back of town and wondering just where the capitol building would be located, a stout, burly woman of about 50, wearing a calico dress and a determined look, stopped near him and deliberately looked him all over, from head to foot. Then she approached him and saluted him with: "Good morning, mister!"

"Good morning, ma'am," he replied, wondering somewhat at her bold salutation.

"Air you a married man?"

"I am not."

"That's a fine perty in Mirandy's favor. Got good teeth?"

"Best in the world."

"Good again! If thar's anything I hate to have about the house it's a single-tooth man. How's yer lungs?"

"Strong, ma'am, and sound as a dollar."

"Mirandy takes another trick on that! How's yer eyes?"

"Very good. Can read fine print clear across the street."

"Don't wear a wig do you?"

"No, ma'am; I raise







